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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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To allow it to become marginal and then non-productive would be inviting famine at some future date. The worst and eroded soil of many countries has caused food to be scarce in them and hunger and malnutrition to be high.

Even with the technical aid the Soil Conservation Service has been giving, it is difficult to obtain the cooperation of all land owners. Without this aid soil districts would probably lose much of their usefulness. We believe there are many other departments of Government, which could stand a reduction far better than the Conservation Service.

For a number of years we have believed that the most useful money expended by the Federal Government in water control is at its source. If through the construction of terraces, structures, ponds, timber and grass strips on the lands where the water originates its flow can be slowed, giving it a chance to seep into the ground, then the erosion will be checked and the heavy silt of our main streams will decrease. Such a plan can also raise the level of our water table and lessen the danger of water shortage.

Dams and levees have been constructed to control floods, but slowing the runoff at the source would be much more effective in the long run. The Soil Conservation Service provides the most important aid, which can be given by the Government to the landowner, and should not be curtailed when so much more is to be done and there is such unnecessary waste in other departments of Government.

IMMIGRATION HEARINGS

MR. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to announce that hearings on pending immigration legislation by the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality have been delayed necessarily because of consideration of the voting rights bill by the full Judiciary Committee.

Our hearings opened on March 3, 1965, at which time Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach appeared before the subcommittee. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz, and representatives of the U.S. Public Health Service appeared at subsequent hearings. We have taken testimony from interested Members of Congress and the record of hearings is still open for inclusion of statements from other interested Members.

It has been necessary to cancel scheduled hearings on three occasions since completing testimony from the Public Health Service on March 31, 1965.

I wish to assure representatives of nongovernmental organizations and the interested public who have made written requests to appear, that we expect to take up this phase of our hearings during the week beginning May 10. Full Judiciary Committee meetings preclude setting an earlier date. Notice will be provided with the day and time set for their appearance.

REPORT ON REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of the act of July 14, 1960—Public Law 86-648—the so-called fair share law, enabling the United States to participate in the resettlement of certain refugees, the Attorney General is directed to forward to the Congress every 6 months a report on administrative operations authorized under that law.

In view of the continuing interest of my colleagues in the House and for their information, I wish to include in the Record at this point the ninth semi-annual report of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization covering the operations from July 1 to December 31, 1964, together with a summary covering the preceding eight semi-annual periods.

Detailed case reports on each person paroled into the United States are in the custody of the Committee on the Judiciary and are available for inspection by any Member of the House at the office of subcommittee No. 1 at 2139-A Rayburn House Office Building.

The report which is addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives is as follows:

Country	Registrations pending June 30, 1964	Registrations received during period	Total	Found qualified for parole	Rejected or otherwise closed	Pending Dec. 31, 1964
Germany	35	126	161	10	151	151
France	12	240	252	20	232	232
Austria	11	132	143	9	134	134
Belgium	11	24	35	7	28	28
Italy	200	600	800	773	27	27
Greece	14	20	34	2	32	32
Latvia	13	23	36	2	34	34
Total	286	1,065	1,351	1,085	266	266

Established screening procedures resulted in the rejection of 123 applicants during the period, on the following grounds:

Ineligible	19
Security grounds	12
Criminal grounds	8
Medical grounds	4
Immorality	0
Undesirability	7
Firmly settled	20
Split families (spouses and children left behind in country of origin)	12
Spouses and children of above persons	20
Total	123

As of December 31, 1964, the total number of refugee-sponsors authorized by statutory "fair share" since the effective date of the act totaled 31,407 and a total of 28,714 refugees had registered since the beginning of the program. Statistics for the program are tabulated below:

	In through 6th period	6th period	Total
Authorized by statutory fair share	31,407	4,413	35,820
Pending beginning of period	0	205	205
Registered during period	27,730	1,094	28,824
Total registered (pending plus received)	27,730	1,300	29,030
Found qualified for parole	17,403	1,405	18,808
Rejected or otherwise closed	10,327	200	10,527
Pending and otherwise closed	0	205	205

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.

Washington, D.C., February 4, 1965.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Refugee operations under the act of July 14, 1960, as amended by the act of June 28, 1962, were continued during the 6-month period ending December 31, 1964. This was the ninth 6-month period of operations under the act. During the preceding 6-month period, according to advisory report furnished by the Secretary of State, 17,551 refugee-escapees, as specified in section 1 of the act, availed themselves of resettlement opportunities offered by "nations other than the United States." Accordingly, the number authorized by statutory "fair share" during the period covered by this report was 4,413. During the period, 1,904 registrations were received from refugees in the seven countries in which refugee operations were carried out under the act.

In addition to the 1,904 refugees who registered under the act during the 6-month period, there were 866 registrations pending at the beginning of the period, making a total of 2,770 refugee applicants available for consideration. Of these, 1,405 were found qualified for parole and 346 were rejected or otherwise closed, leaving 827 registrations pending at the end of the period.

The following reflects the activity in each of the countries in which the refugee operations were conducted during the period:

Of the refugees approved for parole to date, 846 have been approved under section 2(b) of the act, which provides for a numerical limitation of 500 "difficult-to-resettle" cases.

A total of 18,038 refugees, in whom cases assurances of housing and employment have been received, have been referred to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration for transportation to the United States. Of these, 16,322 had arrived in the United States as of December 31, 1964, as follows:

Country of flight	During 1st 5 periods	During 6th period	Total
Albania	432	15	447
Bulgaria	287	27	314
Czechoslovakia	15	0	15
East Germany	5	0	5
Estonia	14	0	14
Hungary	1,430	112	1,542
Iraq	20	0	20
Jordan	2	0	2
Latvia	30	0	30
Lithuania	1	0	1
Poland	20	0	20
Rumania	2,000	21	2,021
Syrian Arab Republic	40	0	40
Turkey	10	0	10
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	2,000	131	2,131
U.S.S.R.	1,300	0	1,300
Yugoslavia	1,300	0	1,300
Total	11,576	204	11,780